

so as to touch the cocoon. I saw it force its way out through one of the meshes, which it did in a few seconds by a series of starts, pushing itself with its legs and opening and contracting its limp wings; it made use of any limb as soon as it was free from its encasements, and as soon as it was out of the cocoon it took up a position where its wings could properly hang and expand.

Most of the imagos bred by me came

out in the third week of September; one was in chrysalis from August 23 to September 24, or thirty-two days. As, according to Packard, there is but one brood a year and eggs are laid very soon after hatching, it is probable that winter is passed in the egg state. Packard figures the caterpillar, but not (as he says) the pupa, in his Monograph of the Phalaenidae. (From notes taken in 1859 and 1861.)

A LIST OF THE BOMBYCES FOUND IN THE ELECTRIC LIGHT GLOBES AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, NEW YORK.

During the summer of 1890 I made nine visits to the electric lamps of Poughkeepsie and the following list shows the number of Bombyces that they contained at each visit, with totals. I have included also the names of all Bombyces that I have found in western Dutchess County even though not found in the lamps in 1890. The numbers will give a fair idea of the relative abundance of the different species. To my surprise I found *Halesidota tessellaris* the most abundant though, judging from the larvae, it was no more common than usual, while *Clisiocampa americana*, which was second in abundance, was unusually common, doing much injury to the wild cherry and apple trees.

I visited about one-third of the electric lights in Poughkeepsie and took al-

together 7874 specimens. The list contains 114 species. The seven most numerous species, those comprising one per cent or over of the total number, were the following:—

	Per cent.
<i>Halesidota tessellaris</i> Sm. Abb.	34
<i>Clisiocampa americana</i> Harr.	31
<i>Hyphantria</i> var. <i>textor</i> Harr.	16
<i>Spilosoma virginica</i> Fabr.	1
<i>Clisiocampa distria</i> Hübn.	1
<i>Hyperchiria io</i> Fabr.	1
<i>Pyrrharctia isabella</i> Sm. Abb.	1
All the rest together (88 species)	15

I was greatly assisted in making the collections here recorded by the kindness of Mr. J. H. Van Norstrand of Poughkeepsie who takes care of the electric lights I visited.

	June 14.	June 20.	June 24.	July 2.	July 9.	July 17.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 14.	Totals.
<i>Nola trinotata</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
“ <i>melanopa</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Argyrophyes nigrofasciata</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Clemensia albata</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Crambidia pallida</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
<i>Hypoprepia fucosa</i> (and var.)....	..	..	..	..	9	8	5	6	4	32
<i>Euphanessa mendica</i>.....	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	8
<i>Crocota brevicornis</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	18	20
“ <i>opella</i>.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
<i>Utetheisa bella</i>.....	..	..	1	1	5	6	..	14	2	29
<i>Callimorpha suffusa</i>.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Arctia virgo</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	6
“ <i>nais</i>	5	9	3	1	..	..	..	3	14	35
“ <i>virguncula</i>	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
“ <i>arge</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	10
<i>Pyrharctia isabella</i>	8	10	15	6	9	1	..	..	34	83
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>.....	..	..	..	1	6	10	1	13	14	45
<i>Leucarctia acraea</i>	1	10	4	2	2	..	1	1	26	47
<i>Spilosoma virginica</i>	6	8	4	9	5	5	1	24	60	122
“ <i>latipennis</i>.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ <i>antigone</i>.....	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	8
<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	8	167	51	543	140	16	14	180	197	1306
<i>Euchaetes egle</i>.....	..	8	1	2	3	3	..	..	1	18
“ <i>collaris</i>	2	1	5	12	3	1	..	1	5	33
<i>Ecpantheria scribonia</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Halesidota tessellaris</i>	15	67	65	204	712	865	117	576	55	2676
“ <i>caryae</i>	11	24	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	45
“ <i>maculata</i>.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Orgyia definita</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
“ <i>leucostigma</i>.....	..	..	..	5	9	20	4	4	..	42
<i>Parorgyia clintonii</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	6
“ <i>parallela</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
“ <i>cinamomea</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Lagoa crispata</i>	2	5	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	15
<i>Euclea cippus</i>	3	5	7	8	7	7	..	..	..	37
<i>Parasa chloris</i> (fraterna).....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
<i>Empretia stimulea</i>.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	6
<i>Phobetron pithecium</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Limacodes scapha</i>.....	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	5	..	15
“ <i>biguttata</i>.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
“ <i>y-inver-a</i>.....	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	8
“ <i>fasciola</i>.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	5
“ <i>flexuosa</i>.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	..	8
“ <i>caesonia</i>.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Sisyrosea inornata</i>.....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Adoneta spinuloides</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

	June 14.	June 20.	June 24.	July 2.	July 9.	July 17.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 14.	Totals.
Packardia elegans	0
“ fusca	0
“ geminata	0
“ albipunctata	0
Tortricidia flavula	0
Lacosoma chiridota	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ichthyura inclusa	I	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ vau	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16
“ albosigma	I	..	1
Apatelodes torrefacta	I	2	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	5
“ angelica	I	4	2	..	..	..	7
Datana angusii	I	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ ministra	6	3	..	2	11	19	3	7	..	51
“ drexelii	I	..	I	..	..	2
“ major	I	..	..	I	..	2
“ palmii	2	..	..	..	..	2
“ integerrima	I	I	I	I	5	7	..	I	..	17
“ contracta	0
“ perspicua	22	27	2	9	5	65
Nadata gibbosa	I	I	..	..	I	2	..	..	..	5
Gluphisia trilineata	0
Notodonta stragula	I	I	2
Lophodonta ferruginea	I	..	..	..	..	1
“ angulosa	0
“ georgica	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Pheosia rimosa	I	2	3
Nerice bidentata	5	3	8
Edema albicosta	3	7	2	10	2	3	..	2	..	29
Ellida gelida*	0
Seirotodonta bilineata	3	2	2	6	4	1	..	3	5	26
Oedemasia concinna	I	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Dasylophia anguina	I	..	..	..	..	1
Schizura ipomeae	I	..	..	..	..	I	2
“ unicornis	I	..	..	6	7
“ badia	0
“ leptinoides	I	I	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
“ eximia	I	..	..	..	..	I
Ianassa lignicolor	2	..	..	I	..	2	..	5	I	11
Heterocampa obliqua	I	..	2	..	3
“ manteo	I	..	I	..	2
“ guttivitta	2	4	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	7
“ biundata	2	2	4
“ unicolor	I	2	3
“ marthesia	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerura borealis	I	..	..	I

* One specimen in electric light July 11, 1880.

	June 14.	June 20.	June 24.	July 2.	July 9.	July 17.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 14.	Totals.
<i>Cerura occidentalis</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	3	15
“ <i>aquilonaris</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
“ <i>cinerea</i>.....	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	6
“ <i>multiscripta</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Platypteryx arcuata</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Dryopteris rosea</i>.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Actias luna</i>.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Telea polyphemus</i>	1	1	3	9	13	7	4	14	2	54
<i>Calosamia promethea</i>.....	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
“ <i>angulifera</i>.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Platysamia cecropia</i>	1	3	4	23	15	3	..	..	..	49
<i>Hyperchiria io</i>	12	13	14	20	27	9	9	2	..	106
<i>Eacles imperialis</i>.....	..	2	1	5	16	7	5	4	..	40
<i>Citheronia regalis</i>.....	..	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	..	14
<i>Anisota stigma</i>	1	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	9
“ <i>senatoria</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Dryocampa rubicunda</i>	3	..	..	3	8	8	2	2	2	28
<i>Clisiocampa americana</i>	15	508	1382	429	82	3	..	..	..	2419
“ <i>distria</i>.....	..	1	..	82	29	..	1	5	..	118
<i>Gastropacha americana</i>.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Tolype laricis</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
“ <i>velleda</i>.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
<i>Prionoxystus robiniae</i>.....	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	1	10
Totals per visit.....	118	881	1579	1424	1199	1074	178	918	503	
Total number of moths taken.....										7874

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALPINE BUTTERFLIES.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

Before noon on July 17 last, the morning being fair, I caged half a dozen *Oeneis semidea* ♀ on a pot of growing sedge in an open south window, in the hotel on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H. The afternoon and all the next day the mountain was enveloped in clouds, and no eggs were laid before July 20 when, by eight o'clock, a single egg was seen; during that day and the next, both of which were fair, about eight or nine eggs were laid, perhaps a

few more. July 20, at about 2 P. M., two more cages were stocked, both out of doors on growing sedge, and in one five, in the other seven females were placed. These were examined about twenty-four hours later; three eggs were found in the former, none in the latter, and all the females were replaced where the five had been, and left in the care of Mr. H. H. Lyman who remained longer on the mountain. Into the cage in the house half a dozen more